

WEATHER

Cloudy and continued cool tonight; Thursday fair and warmer; moderate northerly winds. Temperature for the past twenty-four hours: Highest, 64, at 2:45 p. m. yesterday; lowest, 55, at 6:30 a. m. today. Full report on page 16.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 16.

No. 27,126.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1918—TWENTY PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

TO KILL MANY AS POSSIBLE OBJECT OF SOISSONS FIGHT

No Hope of Big Captures, Gen. March Says in Statement.

RAINBOW DIVISION NOW ON BATTLE FRONT

New Policy of "One Army" Is Discussed—Six More Divisions Formed in United States.

The battle in the Aisne-Marne salient has developed into a life and death struggle between the opposing armies. More limited objectives the Germans may have had in launching their attack at Rheims or for which Gen. Foch may have aimed in his counter thrust have been submerged in a greater struggle, the object of which on each side is the destruction of the opposing army.

This interpretation of the battle was formally presented today by Gen. March, chief of staff, in his mid-week conference with newspaper correspondents. Whatever was the original German purpose or the hopes that governed the allied counter blow, he said, it is now perfectly evident that these have been set aside. The object of each army now is the other army; each is seeking to kill as many as possible.

No Hope of Big Captures.

In making this announcement, Gen. March frankly admitted that the German resistance in holding apart the jaws of the salient had frustrated any hope of bagging any considerable portion of the German armies in the salient.

In two weeks' time, he pointed out, the enemy has had ample time to withdraw his advanced divisions and to perfect his defensive positions along the flattened front now established. The German General, Gen. Ludendorff, said, since last Saturday had reduced the line another ten miles, to fifty-four miles. The maximum German thrust in the center is fourteen miles.

Gen. March had nothing to reveal as to the extent of the German retreat in the recent fighting. He said, however, that the casualties on both sides would be no distributing of casualties over a long period hereafter.

42d (Rainbow) Division Arrives.

Arrival of the 42nd (Rainbow) Division and its participation in the fighting east of Fere-en-Tardenois was announced. The third regular division was announced as in action at Seroy and Cleres, where the crack German guard divisions have been defeated in recent fighting by American troops. The 1st Field Hospital Company of the former District National Guard with the 42d division, however, was assigned to the 11th Sanitary Train of the division.

Gen. March also announced the formation in the United States of six more divisions, numbered from six to twenty, and to be located at Camps Logan, Texas; Kearney, California; Beauregard, Louisiana; Travis, Texas; Dodge, Iowa; and Sevier, South Carolina. As in the case of the six divisions announced last week these will be built around two regular divisions respectively. The new divisions will be composed of the regular units for the new divisions.

New Policy of "One Army."

The chief of staff said that in carrying out the new policy of "one army" the War Department intends to put the letters "U. S." heretofore reserved for the regulars, on the collar of every man serving in the military forces of the United States. The subdesignations of "N. G." for National Guard and "A." for National Army will be abandoned.

In the same connection Gen. March announced that the twelve major generals and the thirty brigadiers necessary for the new divisions will be selected from all elements of the service.

This statement was taken to mean that both National Guard and National Army units hereafter will be eligible for promotion to the rank of general officers, even in regular Army divisions.

In response to a question Gen. March said that where a division commander was selected to be a temporary commander of the command and of his division passed to the senior brigadier. He had no information as to the local command of the 89th National Army Division.

Gen. March's statement relative to the fighting in France was taken as verification of the reports that the Germans have concentrated nearly a million men on this narrow front, and disclosing the reason for the terrific fighting in which American forces have been engaged in the center of the battle front, where losses have not served to divert either side from the struggle for critical positions. The question of the outcome of the allied drive—the vital point on which the outcome of the struggle may hinge—will be decided by German counter attacks is accounted for by this fact.

PLAYING POLITICS CHARGED.

Hays Asserts Republican Is War Party of the Nation.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 31.—Will H. Hays, in an address to the state republican convention in session here yesterday, characterized the republican party as the "war party of the nation" and insisted upon the "right of full participation in this greatest of all crises." He charged that the democratic party was "playing politics" and closed with the assertion that a republican victory in 1919 would mean an ever-increasing production of the war.

The convention adopted resolutions endorsing the republican party and a non-partisan conduct of the campaign, both of which are in line with the federal constitution.

HUN UKRAINE CHIEF AND ADJUTANT DIE BY BOMB AT KIEV

Field Marshal von Eichhorn and Capt. von Dressler Are Assassinated.

RUSSIAN PLOT IS HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR CRIME

Slayer, 23 Years Old, and Cabman, Who Drove Him Near Officers' Carriage, Under Arrest.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, July 31.—Field Marshal von Eichhorn, the German commander in the Ukraine, and his adjutant were seriously wounded by a bomb in Kiev Tuesday, says an official announcement received here from the Ukrainian capital. The field marshal's adjutant was Capt. von Dressler. A later message from Kiev announces that Field Marshal von Eichhorn and Capt. Dressler died last night. The bomb was thrown at the men while they were driving to their headquarters from the casino.

The bomb that wounded the field marshal and the adjutant was thrown from a cab which drove close to the carriage as they were approaching the field marshal's residence. The assassin and the cab driver were arrested. The assassin was a lad of twenty-three. He declared at the inquiry held after the crime, the advice state, that he came from the province of Ryazan, adjacent to Moscow, and was a communist. He reached Kiev yesterday.

Storm Cloud Gathering.

Telegraphing from Kiev (date not given), the Hamburg Fremdenblatt correspondent in the Ukraine says: "A heavy storm cloud has gathered on the political horizon in the Ukraine. The government is trying to ward off this threatened unrest by making arrests on a large scale. M. Gyselsky, secretary of state of the hetman's government, who is an outspoken monarchist, was among those arrested."

Developed Military Methods.

Gen. Herman von Eichhorn, the German military dictator of Ukraine, had a brilliant career in the service of the German emperor. He played an important role in the development of the German military machine and was one of the first commanding generals to use the telephone in directing operations of troops in the field. He was assigned to the Ukraine in 1915. He brought about the capture of the Russian stronghold of Kiev in August, 1915. For this achievement he was awarded the order of merit by Emperor William. He continued to direct operations in southern Poland until Russia's collapse.

In April, 1918, he was sent to Ukraine by Germany to supervise the establishment of a government for the Ukraine. Upon his arrival he placed the Ukrainian republic under German martial law and arrested members of the Ukrainian government. He was conspiring against the central powers. This was followed by a request to Berlin for a military school at Berlin. He was retained in Ukraine as virtual dictator. He was a member of the Ukrainian government in May, and succeeded in placing in power a government which has since been operating virtually under the orders of Gen. von Eichhorn.

Ruthless Measures Used.

When it was found that the peasants of Ukraine had secreted their stores of grain, Gen. von Eichhorn put into operation strong measures, which amounted to the confiscation of all stores of food held in the country. It has been reported that ruthless measures were adopted against peasants who organized to oppose the forcible looting of their grain.

Late in May he sent an urgent appeal to Berlin, asking that troops be sent to Ukraine to suppress the rebellion. It was later announced that a large number of troops were being sent to the Ukraine. Then followed a general strike of railroad men in Ukraine and Gen. von Eichhorn called out engineers, firemen and laborers to be sent to the Ukraine. The railroads could be kept running.

Gen. von Eichhorn was born on February 13, 1848, at Breslau. He received his education at Breslau and in the military school at Berlin. He entered the army in 1866, being assigned to the artillery. During the period between 1900 and 1914 he held commands at numerous places, notably at Brest-Litovsk and Frankfurt. He is survived by his widow, one son and one daughter.

NO ENEMY PEACE OFFER TO ALLIES, SAYS BALFOUR

LONDON, July 31.—Speaking in the house of commons today, Arthur J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, said that no enemy government had approached the entente allies regarding negotiations for peace.

Dispatches from Amsterdam July 24 quoted the socialist newspaper Vorwarts, at Berlin, as stating that Germany had made suggestions for a peace conference to the Spanish government. The suggestions, which the Vorwarts considered a reasonable peace program, represented that Germany desired no annexations or indemnities in France and Belgium, asked that the principle of self-determination of peoples and the Balkan question be settled at the conference, wanted freedom of the seas and desired that the settlement of the question of colonies be based on the status quo ante bellum.

AMERICAN BRAVERY GETS FIRE TEST IN SEIZING SERINGES

Capture of Town by Yankees Spectacular—Conflict of Terrible Intensity.

TWO COUNTER ATTACKS REPULSED IN NIGHT

Men in Action Give Interesting Sidelines on Tremendous Struggle and Glorious Victory.

By JUNIUS B. WOOD.

Cablegram to The Evening Star and Chicago Daily News, Copyright, 1918.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE FRONT, July 31.

The sun was rising in the eastern heavens yesterday when the Americans started to attack Seringes-et-Nesles, and it was setting in the west before the fighting stopped and the village was securely in our hands.

Its capture was one of the most spectacular features of the fighting along the whole front between Soissons and Rheims, and its holding through the night by a small number of Americans against two counter attacks by the 5th Foot Guard Regiment of the Prussian Guards was one of the bravest deeds of the war.

Make Further Advance.

Later the Americans advanced into the southern fringe of Forest Denesles and the heights dominating the country for many kilometers beyond.

It was like a scene from a panorama as the Americans advanced to attack the town with the hyphenated name. The artillery had been shelling it, but the garrison of infantry and machine guns remained practically unharmed. Advancing from two directions, our attacking lines forced the little Ourcq river and started up the gentle slope of a field toward a highway bordered by tall poplars about half way between them and the village.

Hardly had they crossed the river when the Germans cut loose with a hail of machine gun bullets which swept down from the village and from every bush and rock on either side. At the same time a German barrage dropped between the first assaulting line and the second wave. According to all the rules of warfare that attacking line was due to be wiped out.

Line Grows Thinner.

It was growing thinner with every step it went forward, but it continued until with a final cheer it reached the outskirts of the town and dashed in. The hardest part of the fight was now over and it was steel against steel or that kind of warfare against which the Germans cannot stand.

"It seemed as if there was a machine gun firing from the window of every house in the village," said a private Norman D. Dix of Port Washington, Wis., in describing the attack. "I don't know who was firing, but I know we were in the second story and so placed that they could sweep the streets."

Privates, Lawrence Mages and George Dougherty, friends of mine at home, were with me when we got into the village. Two men were killed and a third was wounded. Sergeant Charles Grady, of New York, "with two squads, rushed them and captured both, though we lost several men in the operation."

Buried in Shell Hole.

"I was buried in a shell hole before we reached the village," said Bugler Perry Rader of Columbus, Ohio. "I thought my last hour had come. When I recovered my senses, probably a second day, somebody was pulling me out. I don't know who he was, but I got on my feet and continued fighting my way into the village."

There were men and machine guns in the church, and even at the top of the steeple. Being a machine gunner myself, and specially trained in that branch, I shot down the men on the steeple and they came tumbling down like birds. Other men rushed up the narrow steps and fought their way until they reached the rest of the Germans, and threw them out with the guns on top of them.

Repel Foe With Bayonets.

In one village that was taken the Americans dug themselves in and waited through the hours of the night while the German artillery again battered the buildings down about their ears and the Prussian Guards attempted to retake the town. At each advance of the guards our men would dash out of their little pits and repel the attack with their bayonets.

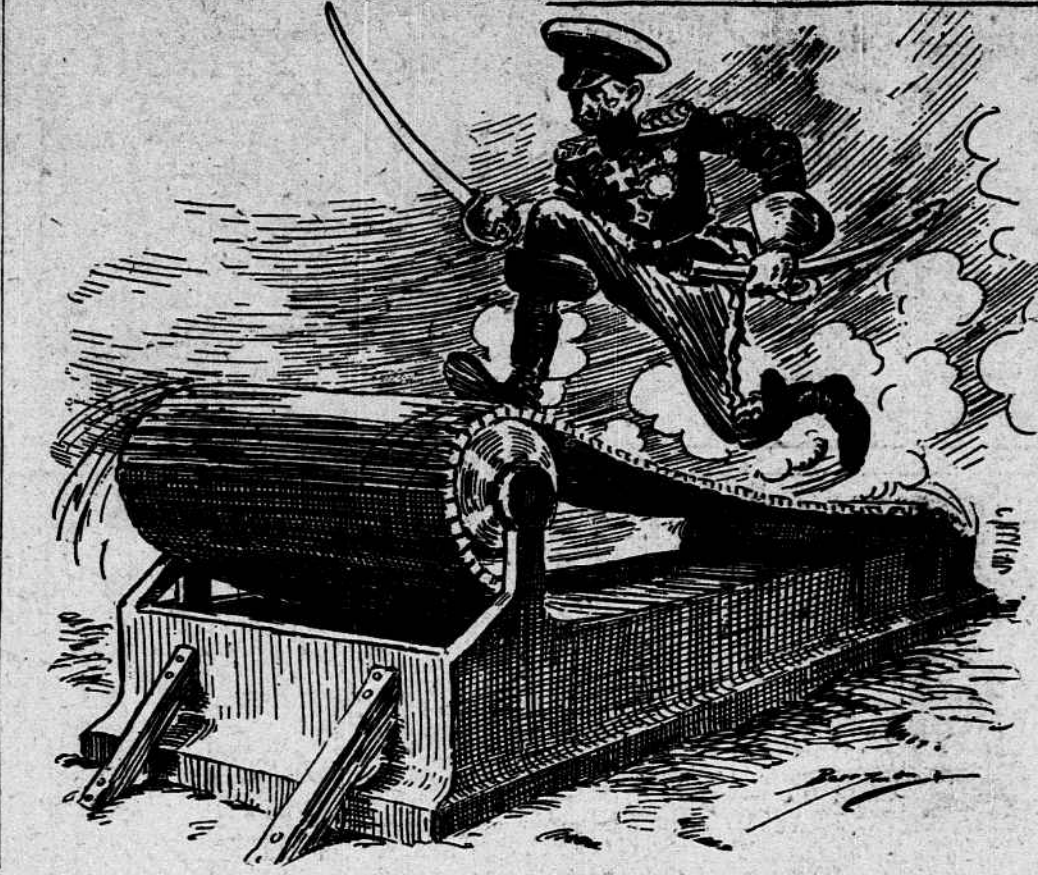
While these men were putting this village under the map of France another unit was clearing up Meurcy farm. A few hundred meters across the field and behind thick walls the German machine gunners were entrenched.

"We had worked our way around the farm and started sniping the gunners from the rear when they jumped up from the guns and started crying 'Kamerad, Kamerad.' 'All right,' said their captain, but hold the position until reinforcements arrived. With my pal, Private Durham, I carried machine gun ammunition until my back was almost broken."

Carry Last Fringe of Guns.

Still another wave advancing beyond the village of Seringes carried the last fringe of machine guns at the village.

(Continued on Sixteenth Page.)



ON TO PARIS!

ARMY TRAINING PLANS

Committee on Education to Prepare 50,000 Each Two Months in Essential Trades.

The War Department's program

provides for the instruction of 250,000 soldiers in the National Army training detachments before next June 30. The department's committee on education and special training announces that every two months 50,000 soldiers will be graduated from courses in essential trades of military value given in 119 educational institutions over the country. Some 25,000 have completed such instruction and 46,000 now are in training.

PLEA OF A TENANT UPHELD BY COURT

Justice Siddons Applies the Salsbury Law to Suit for Possession of Property.

NOTICE TO QUIT NOT VALID

The Salsbury resolution was interpreted by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia today for the first time, in an opinion by Justice Siddons, in which the court refused a judgment for possession asked by Shannon & Luchs against E. B. Lewis, tenant of premises 1205 Decatur street.

The court took the same view of the new law as did Judge Michael M. Doyle of the Municipal Court, where the case was first tried.

Under the resolution the court holds that notice to quit must be given the tenant by the purchaser, who intends to occupy the property, after the sale has been completed and not by the landlord, who he accepts a deposit on the sale. The new purchaser may not take advantage of the notice given by the previous owner, but must first give the required notice after receiving a deed to the property and then proceed in the Municipal Court for possession, should the tenant decline to vacate.

When Notice Was Given.

Shannon & Luchs, as agents for a Mrs. Yates, who owned the property, gave notice to the tenant when deposit was made on the sale, and a deed was passed June 4, 1918, to a purchaser named Peterson, and on the next day the suit was filed by the agents, claiming to be acting under directions of both the old and new owners. Four days before the sale was closed the Salsbury resolution became effective.

"It does not appear," says Justice Siddons, "that Mrs. Yates, assuming for the moment that she was the landlord as between herself and Lewis, in giving the notice to quit was such a landlord who 'necessarily required the premises for occupation' by herself while in the employ of or officially connected with any branch of the government, nor is it pretended that the plaintiffs, who in this case are the landlords of the property, are themselves and the defendant Lewis, occupy any such position."

Not in the Opinion of the Court.

"Nor," in the opinion of the court, were the Petersons at the time the notice to quit was given bona fide purchasers in the sense that the Salsbury resolution contemplates. Whatever rights they may have derived under their contract with Mrs. Yates for the purchase of the property, they have such a contract enforced in equity, it is not pretended that they had become the owners of the property or their purchase completed before the 4th day of June, 1918.

Disappears Theory of Plaintiffs.

"The court cannot give its sanction to the theory advanced by the plaintiffs that they were acting as agents for the Petersons at the time the notice to quit was given; or that the Petersons could by subsequent ratification of their action in giving a notice to quit give it validity if it originally lacked any under the circumstances of this case."

"The Petersons did not become the owners of the property until the 4th of June, 1918, and even if they be bona fide purchasers from the Petersons, in the opinion of the court, gave no notice to quit and cannot avail themselves of the notice given by the plaintiffs."

FRANCIS CANNOT SEND WORD TO U. S.

American Ambassador, Now in Lapland, Unable to Communicate Here.

Safe arrival of the American and

allied envoys to Russia at Kandalaska, Russian Lapland, was reported in Associated Press dispatches last night.

The diplomats went from Vologda to Archangel, the dispatch said, but they were not permitted to remain there. Representatives of the soviet government sent them on gunboats across the White sea to Kandalaska.

No official word has been received from the American ambassador for some time, due to the fact that lines of communication have been cut by the bolshevik government.

Diplomats Told to Leave.

It is understood that Ambassador Francis and other allied diplomats were told by the bolshevik authorities to leave Vologda by July 23, and that some choice of destination was given them. On this point the information so far received is so vague that the State Department is given no definite announcement.

Americans and other consular agents native of Archangel, with the exception of going to Moscow. Information came some time ago that the representatives had refused the request of the soviet government to go to the capital.

Last Word From Francis.

The last direct word from Ambassador Francis was received here about a week ago in a much garbled cablegram from Moscow to the effect that the ambassador was leaving Vologda, but that the consular officers at Moscow would remain at their post.

It is assumed that the only way left to the diplomatic representatives was by way of Archangel, with the alternative of going to Moscow. Information came some time ago that the representatives had refused the request of the soviet government to go to the capital.

Bombardment Rumor Not Believed.

A rumor that Vologda would be bombarded on a certain date is given little credence. The hasty departure of the diplomats is attributed to probable notice that the bolsheviks intended to cut the line to Archangel after July 23.

It was said that Ambassador Francis would be unable to communicate with Washington from Archangel, the nearest point from which he could get the communication being on the Murmansk peninsula.

Experts Again Indorse AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

Bureau of standards experts, completing their testimony in the telephone rate case before the Public Utilities Commission this afternoon, again advocated strongly the installation of an automatic telephone system in the District, but advised a careful investigation of cost elements before the telephone company is selected.

The telephone case is expected to be in the hands of the commission by the end of the month. The company, which has been examining this morning of the government witnesses, including Dr. E. A. Wolf, G. B. Macomber and W. E. Brown, S. P. Grabe, an engineer of the Public Works department, took the stand this afternoon to testify as to the development of automatics.

JAPAN AND CHINA START PLANS IN SIBERIA MOVE

PARIS, July 31 (Havas Agency).—General army staffs at Tokyo and Peking are preparing plans for joint action under the agreement between China and Japan for action in Siberia.

The Chinese ambassador to France declares that China has no intention to approach upon the internal affairs of Siberia or Russia, but is inspired by the principle of self-determination for nationalities. He says that this right was denied China by Germany.

Wipes Out German Alliance.

President Wilson has signed the congressional resolution revoking the federal charter of the National German-American Alliance.

FRESH FISH ARRIVES

Carload From Boston Offered to Washington Consumers at Reasonable Prices.

A carload of fresh deep-sea fish

shipped by express from Boston arrived in Washington shortly before noon today, and is being offered to the public at reasonable prices agreed upon by the District Food Administration and a committee of fish dealers.

The car contained seventy-eight barrels of fish, which left Boston early yesterday morning, and the shipment consists of cod, haddock, flounders and pollock. The fish arrived in splendid condition, and the following prices will prevail: Cod, 18 cents a pound; flounders, 12 1/2 cents; haddock, 12 cents. There is in addition a small shipment of pollock, which will be sold at 18 cents a pound.

If any retailer sells at prices higher than those he is not living up to the agreement with the food administration, and he should be promptly reported.

This is the second carload of New England fish to arrive in Washington in the past week, and it is likely that these offerings to the Washington public will be the last of the remainder of the summer season.

Volunteer Service TO YIELD TO DRAFT

War Department Officials Favor Plan to Put All on One Basis.

SINGLE INSIGNIA ORDERED

BY DAVID LAWRENCE. (Copyright, 1918, by The New York Evening Post Company.)

There's a strong movement under

way to make it absolutely impossible for anybody to volunteer for the Army hereafter, but to apply the principle of selective service to all our man-power requirements in this war.

And the movement has the support of most of the persons in the War Department who have been in the line of the western front and other theaters of military activity throughout the war.

Saw Equity in Universal Service.

It's all very reminiscent of the controversy which just about a year ago was going on with respect to the volunteer system and conscription. Sentimental support of the volunteer idea was overridden on the ground that only the thoughtful patriot went to war, while the less educated stayed at home.

Universal service succeeded because the conscription was applied to prevent the responsibility of defending the nation's honor.

Historical facts exhibited at the time proved that in the civil war the volunteer was a better soldier than the conscript, but however the war was decided on conscription, and there is every evidence that the spirit of the drafted man has been of the same intensity as that of the volunteer.

Absence of Restriction a Mistake.

But the big mistake in connection with the operation of the selective service act was that no restriction was placed on the volunteer idea, and the very best young men in America volunteered and the government was forced to accept them. This was a mistake, for the value of the individual to essential industry or the family.

In other words, the very principles of classification which were used to draft men into service might have been effectively applied to prevent volunteering—men in essential industries or with dependent wives and children being rejected and compelled to do the tasks set forth by the state.

Chained Superpatriotism.

The result of this negligence has been that many of the men who have been permitted to volunteer proudly swear that they were not drafted and give an impression of "superpatriotism." This does not make for harmonious spirit in the draft unit.

Gen. March, chief of staff, took a step today which ought to remove some of these defects, for he ordered every insignia that distinguished the draft Army from the regular or National Guard removed and on insignia the letters "U. S. A." be placed on the left sleeve of the uniform.

AMERICAN TROOPS BREAK FOEEFFORT TO ADVANCE LINE

Hard Fighting Continues All Through Night --- U. S. Positions Held Firm.

HUNS TRAPPED AT SERINGES; KAISER'S ARMIES MENACED

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE AISNE-MARNE FRONT, July 31, noon.

Efforts made by the Germans to advance their lines against the Americans on this front last night and this forenoon were fruitless. The Americans, for their part, were content to hold their positions along their slightly advanced line for the time. The German line, however, is reported gradually giving way both to the right and left.

There was hard fighting throughout the night, but no concentrated attack in force by either side.

During the night the Americans made a pretense of retreating from a part of the town of Seringes. The Germans advanced into the town, on observing the supposed evacuation. Two companies of Americans then closed in and enveloped the German force, killing or capturing every man of it.

Both high explosives and gas shells were sprayed by the Germans over a wide area.

The air forces on both sides were busy this morning. One of the American observers was attacked by eight enemy machines, but escaped and returned to his base.

In spite of the tremendous efforts put forth by the Germans

to check the relentless pressure of the allies north of the Ourcq river, today finds the German positions there in grave danger. French, British and American troops fighting their way forward to the east of Fere-en-Tardenois have driven a wedge into the enemy's line and seem to be in a position to compel a hurried retreat from Ronchieres and St. Gemme, at the extreme bottom of the salient between Soissons and Rheims.

The allied line today runs south from Soissons to Grand Roxoy and then it begins to turn to the east. It passes just north of Fere-en-Tardenois and continues to the apex of the wedge at the village of Nesles, where it turns sharply south toward Ronchieres. The allies' advance in this region seems to have placed them in a dominating position.

All around the salient there has been a continuous battle

during the last two days, with the Germans launching repeated counter attacks against the allied lines. They have all failed and the allies have gained important ground at vital points.

Barrage Fails to Daunt Americans, Who Press On

and the Americans rushed them and

killed the gunners at their post. It was a little battle, without mercy and with a great deal of hand-to-hand fighting. The Germans were driven back, and the Americans pressed on.

On the north of the farm, up the long slopes leading to the woods, the Americans encountered the fiercest fighting of the day. The Germans were driven back, and the Americans pressed on.

The Germans laid down a barrage, which, it is said, was as heavy as had ever been employed. The American guns replied heavily.

Move Through Barrage.

The order for the advance came, and the line moved forward across the German positions. On a nearby hillside the chief staff officers watched the operation. They saw shells fall in some cases leaving long gaps in the line, but the troops never halted.

On through the barrage the Americans went, attacking fiercely the machine gun and infantry detachments. The barrage died away, the Germans leaving the work of resistance to the men they had failed to protect with their heavy guns.

The Germans were "mopped up" and the Americans held their new line just east of the forest. Not many prisoners were taken, but here and there a few were rounded up and brought in. Sergeant Louis Loets of Sioux City contributed fourteen. He attacked eighteen Germans who had become separated from their command, killing four of them and capturing the others. A wolf execution was done by the Americans. Eight German guards were shot through the chest, and a company of eighty-six. Yesterday their number had been reduced to thirty and fourteen. Today the lieutenant and all but they were killed.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting.

The American guns laid down a heavy artillery fire, but not with the same effect as the German guns. The Germans were driven back, and the Americans pressed on.

The Germans were driven back, and the Americans pressed on. The Germans were driven back, and the Americans pressed on.

Dead Piled Before U. S. Lads; Fearful Battle About Sergy

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 31.—The Daily

Mall's correspondent with the American Army on the Aisne-Marne front, telegraphing Monday night, emphasizes the severity of the fighting in the Seroy-Seringes section. He says the Prussian Guards suffered severely in repeated attacks against the Americans, who piled up enemy corpses on their front.

The correspondent says that for some time Monday the Germans dominated positions on the heights of Seroy.

Changes Hands Nine Times.

"Sergy changed hands nine times," the correspondent says. "The fierceness of the fighting is shown by the fact that the Americans have changed hands nine times."